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The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than 12,000 readers, is the largest newspaper in the English language. It is a large quarto volume, forty-six columns filled with matter reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments—nothing so trivial or trifling as is allowed in other papers, the space given to advertising being suitable to business men. Rates, \$1.00 per annum. Slagelopes (wrappers), 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies, sent free and special rates given to subscribers by address being the publication.

Local Flatters.

Sudden Death of a Newporter.

Mr. Stephen Bowen, a native of Newport, died very suddenly of Bright's Disease, at his home in Roxbury, Mass., Wednesday. Although a Newporter by birth, he has spent the last forty years of his life in Massachusetts, having formerly been a director of the Merchandise National Bank, and at the time of his death was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Fruit and Produce Exchange. Mr. Bowen died, in connection with his sister, the estate on Spring street, south of the United Congregational church, and generally spent his summers here. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his death.

The Grayling-Sachem Races.

The match between the famous schooner yachts Grayling and Sachem has been sailed, but the question as to which is the best sailer remains the same as before the contest. The match was best two in three for \$10,000 aside, the race and bets to be decided off in case anything happened to require a delay of more than two days between the contests. The first race occurred on Monday and resulted in favor of the Grayling by about a half minute, but during the second trial on Tuesday this cast with an accident which would require a week to repair; thus, in reality, there was no match.

Stevens-Stevens.

The crowd dispersed Wednesday evening only to assemble again on Thursday evening at the First Baptist church. The occasion which called them together this time was the marriage between Miss Lizzie Stevens, daughter of Mr. Achilles Stevens, and Rev. Sumner W. Stevens, pastor of the Second Baptist church. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 6 o'clock, but when that hour arrived the church was already thronged and judging from the appearance of the church, which had been handsomely decorated with hyacinths, palms and golden rod, nothing was needed to complete the perfections of the scene but the bride. While the audience were listening to Mendelssohn's Wedding March were heard from the organ at which Mr. Scott presided. To this music the bridal party left the church, followed by the guests. All repaired to the residence of Hon. T. M. Seabury, on Main avenue, where a brilliant reception was held. The newly-married couple were the recipients of numerous congratulations, and after a pleasant hour spent with their friends, started for New York on their wedding trip, which will be extended about a fortnight.

The Fever-Suffeters' Benefit.

A committee of the Union Congregational church is arranging a grand-musical concert and literary entertainment to be given at Masonic Temple next Thursday evening for the relief of the poor fever sufferers in Jacksonville. The programme will include a series of readings by Mr. Gen. A. Littlefield, the superintendent of our public schools, and vocal music by the De Baptiste Quartette, of New Haven, and many other interesting features. The event is all volunteered and for so laudable a cause our citizens should subscribe liberally for tickets, which are placed at 35 cents.

Of Interest to Travelers.

The "Dental Service" of the Fall River Line has been discontinued for the season, the steamers Providence and Old Colony having been withdrawn. The Pilgrim and Bristol continue in service, leaving Newport week days at 3:30 p.m. The fare to New York via this route was reduced on Oct. 1st, from \$5 to \$2, with a corresponding reduction to all other points.

The Howard Society of the Thames street M. E. church enjoyed a very pleasant neck-and-neck social, in connection with the cantata of "Who Killed Cock Robin?" at Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evening. The cantata was very well rendered by nineteen young ladies and gentlemen, and late in the evening ice cream and cake were served.

Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, statesman and scholar, completed 88 years of a most useful and active life, Wednesday, and entered upon his 89th year with congratulations from everywhere. He is in excellent health and will leave "Rose Cliff" for his Washington residence next Tuesday.

The committee on Streets and Highways has contracted with the Hanging Parcels Company for the repairing of Thames street from Washington square to Franklin street, the work to be completed within forty days from the signing of the contract. The price is \$2,75 per square foot and the company is to keep the blocks in repair for five years.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen has gone to Canada. He went by boat to Providence and from thence drove through on his way to Boston. He was accompanied by a party of friends.

Mr. Ferdinand Van Zandt, of New York, has taken a three years' lease of the Carey cottage on Narragansett avenue.

At the Bassett mission, to-morrow Sunday, there will be services at 7:45 a.m.; there will be good singing; all are welcome.

Mrs. G. Fay Downing has been in Rahway, N. J., this week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Halliday.

There will be services every evening during this month at St. Joseph's church.

Mr. W. K. Thorne, after closing his Newport villa, will go abroad for the winter.

Mrs. William Carr is visiting Rev. and Mrs. Frank Woods Baker in Covington, Ky.

WEDDING BILLS.

Seabury-Bedford.

The United Congregational church was the scene, Wednesday evening, of one of the most elaborate weddings of the season, the contracting parties being Miss Anna Bedford, daughter of Mr. Noah Bedford, and Mr. Thomas M. Seabury, Jr., son of Hon. T. Mumford Seabury. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 6:30 o'clock, but long before that hour the many friends of the bride and groom began to arrive, and soon the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The pulpit had been very handsomely decorated with hydrangeas, ferns, ivy, and growing plants, while numerous candles shed a soft light from among the green and flowers. The boundary line between the guests, who numbered between 300 and 400, and the public in general, was an arch of goldenrod over each aisle.

While the guests were arriving, Col. John Rogers and Mr. Charles P. Scott entertained the audience with a continuous programme of very fine music. As the hour for the ceremony drew near, all interest was centred on the door through which it was presumed that the bride would enter. She did not disappoint them. Promptly at the hour named the choir, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Coggeshall, and Mr. Irons, sang Wagner's selection from Lohengrin, "Faithful and True." To this strain the bridal procession entered the north aisle of the church. The bride, who was attired in a handsome costume of white silk draped with tulle, with train and veil, carried a large bouquet of white roses. She was accompanied by her father, and preceded by the ushers, Messrs. L. K. Carr, T. M. Seabury, 2d, W. D. Chace, H. W. Cozzens, Jr., F. M. Hammett and J. G. Stevens, 2d, passed to the altar, where she was met by the groom and his best man, Mr. Frank L. Powell. The beautiful and impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. F. F. Emerson, and after the prayer the choir sang "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden." As the newly-married couple rose from receiving the benediction, the grand old opening strain of Mendelssohn's Wedding March were heard from the organ at which Mr. Scott presided. To this music the bridal party left the church, followed by the guests. All repaired to the residence of Hon. T. M. Seabury, on Main avenue, where a brilliant reception was held. The newly-married couple were the recipients of numerous congratulations, and after a pleasant hour spent with their friends, started for New York on their wedding trip, which will be extended about a fortnight.

The communication, calling attention to the narrow escape from serious accident at the Elm street railroad crossing last week and submitting the reports of Chief of Police and Sergeant Denman to the Council, was read and referred to a special committee composed of Alderman Burdick and Councilman Pike and Boyle.

The report of the Tax Assessors was read and received and on its recommendation taxes to the amount of \$832 were ordered remitted to different applicants. A communication from the Mayor, announcing the withdrawal of six special policemen from the permanent force where they have been serving during the summer, was read and received. On recommendation of the Committee on Streets and Highways pipe sewers were ordered laid in Willow street between Second and Third streets, and in Hammond street, between Spring and Thames, the former at a cost of \$200 and the latter at \$900, and Channing street was ordered graded, curbed and macadamized, between Hall and Malbone avenues, at a cost not to exceed \$200.

This committee also reported, without recommendation, the horse railroad ordinance, and, on motion of the chairman, went into joint convention for its consideration. It was read by Clerk Sisson, after which Chairman Newton stated that it had been drawn after the form of those used in other cities, with the approval of the city solicitor, and asked that it might be generally discussed. Alderman Burdick and Barker offered certain objections to the ordinance, but as no one else had anything to say upon the subject the two boards separated, after adding the name of M. E. Fitzgerald to the list of undertakers. The passage of the ordinance was then moved in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Newton and seconded by Mr. McAdam. Mr. Burdick said he should not be willing to give the horse railroad company so much authority over a better understanding of its workings and called attention to certain rights which had been voted to corporations in the past and which were subsequently regretted. Mr. Barker, like Mr. Burdick, was personally opposed to the road and believed that its establishment would be the worst thing possible for the city of Newport; therefore if he voted for it must be under protest and simply because the people had signified their wish for it. He believed that Newport's greatest attraction for summer visitors lay in her elegant drives, and that if she would keep her prestige she must remain as much a country place as possible. Mr. Hamilton said it was not a question with him whether he was in favor of the horse railroad or not, as he considered the people had taken that responsibility, but that he was anxious to have the city's interests properly protected. Mr. Newton said that it was due the railroad company that some decisive action be taken as soon as possible and hoped that the matter would not be put off another month. If it was intended to kill the ordinance it had better be done at once. Mr. McAdam approved of the remarks of Messrs. Burdick and Barker, in opposition to the road, and like them, was personally opposed to the road. On motion of Mr. Barker the matter was laid on the table for one week.

The report of Street Commissioner Lawton for September, was read and received. A resolution, appointing a special committee to ascertain what legislation would be necessary to obtain a revision and more correct account of the valuation of the taxable property in the city, was offered by Alderman Barker, but after a somewhat lengthy discussion it was tabled in that board by the mayor's casting vote. Mr. Barker, in explaining the object of the resolution, intimated that the present salaries of the members of the board of Assessors were inadequate and that as a result the work was not performed as it should be. Mr. Newton replied that the duties of the Assessors were fixed by State law, and took the ground that the resolution was out of order, claiming that Mr. Barker, if he found the Assessors negligent, should ask for an investigation of their work rather than an increased

CITY COUNCIL.

The Huron Railroad Matter Considered and Postponed for one Week—Routine Business.

The October meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, with all members present. The monthly report of the Finance Committee was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

	\$	cents
Watch and Police	2,112.62	00
Prisons and Vagrants	115.19	00
Fire Department	3,103.45	00
Public Schools	4,537.23	00
Streets and Highways	4,129.21	00
Police and Constables	1,591.71	00
Watering Streets	125.19	00
Mail Service	3,832.71	00
Lighting Streets	1,831.05	00
Ward Meetings	112.00	00
Police and Fire Protection	3,010.00	00
Parks and Public Highways	35.00	00
Reimbursement of House Rent	566.67	00
Burbs Grounds	50.00	00
Tourist Ministerial Fund	1,000.00	00
Chamber of Commerce Fund	3.87	00
Tourist Association Fund	10.00	00
Books Stationery and Printing	127.20	00
Incidentals	11.36	00
Total	27,201.52	00

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Poetry.

My Brother John.

BY FANNIE A. TOLSON.

Two whole long days were beating, and ban
ishing sleep,
I stood amidst a crowd to see a regal page pass;
Though not of the music, the shouts that rent
the air.
Looked along the line to see if brother John
was there.
I looked for the banner or its four
and thirty stars.
I only knew my brother was going to the wars.
Once more, as then, I'm standing beneath a
summer sky.
With a vast crowd who wait to see a regiment
pass by.
Four years ago it cannot be four years have
passed since then.
It seemed but yesterday I saw those brave and
gallant men;
Now the same bands are playing, its music still.
Again I strain my eyes to see if brother John
is there.

Hurrah! hurrah! the excited throng break
forth in wild delight.
But soon, alas, each voice is hushed, the reg-
iment is silent.
Four years will be the regiment so proudly
marching then?
It cannot be that it is all these few wan-
ing, gaunt men;
I look along the scattered ranks, I strive to
see if he is there.
My eyes are filled with falling tears, my brother
is there?

There are the color bears, but see their
bonnie flags.
Once proudly waving in the breeze now how
tattered rags.
They tell a mournful story, they tell of blood
and scars.
They tell of men who died to save the four and
thirty stars.
They fill my heart with terror, I search the
rank again.
I scanned each bronzed and haggard face, was
it still there?

With eager step I knew not how, I cleared the
human tide,
And passing long the scattered ranks, I
reached the captain's side.
Laying my hand upon his arm I said, "Oh tell
me where is John Grant, my brother John? He is
not here to-day?"

Turning he fixed upon my face a look of ten-
der pain,

"God help you child, your brother will never
come again."

My heart rebelled, my reason fled, beneath the
mighty blow.
It could not be, God is unjust, I would not
have it so.
I scanned our nation's banner, I could trample
on each star.

But for the flag my brother had never gone to
war;

What cared I for the triumph? all hope to me
was vain,

I only knew my brother would never come
again.

But time which softens every blow went by
in silence.

Yet 'neath the cloud, I could not see my
dearly father's face;

My haughty spirit would not yield, my proud
heart would rebel.

I could not feel the true to say, "He doeth all
things well."

But my own feelings vanished in a shower of
grateful tears.

When the brave old captain told me of those
four eventful years.

Told so tenderly and truly of the days my
brother died.

When the seven brave color bearers had fallen
side by side;

Told me of the last one left, my brother,
With one hand;

Had reached the sacred bower ere 'twas trans-
planted on the ground;

Had raised the stony tolds on high, when with
withering sin-

To the brave color bearer the sad message
came.

My brother died to save the flag, and I, in
student pride,

Had sold my mother which he loved, the
cause for which he died,

Now how I love each crimson fold, how pre-
cious every star,

Held as a sacred legacy from him who died at
war,

With a hardened heart, my brother, I have
paid down to rest,

Feeling though rough life's paths may seem,
God knoweth what is best.

Sprague Mills. [Maine Farmer.]

Selected Tale.

WHY THE SETTLEMENT WAS
DESERTED.

BY OUTAVIA ZOLLMACOFFER BOND.

While recruiting at "Crystal Spring" last summer I heard a touching story that haunts my memory persistently as if I had been an eye-witness to the sad events that recited to me.

"Crystal Spring" is not a fashionable Spa crowded with the beauty and style of city visitors. It is simply a small hotel and a few cottages clustered around a sparkling frozen spring in the "barrens" of Tennessee. Pure air, good water, and perfect quiet are its chief attractions. It is on that elevated plateau called the "Highland Rim," which overlooks the fertile central basin lands of Middle Tennessee. The soil is poor and clothed with vast monotonous forests of "black-jack" oaks. The few people that live there are ignorant, and content to be ignorant. The dreary level of the highlands presents no picturesque feature except where it approaches the "basin." There, it is varied by sharp-backed ridges and yawning chasms that grow more and more precipitous as they near the edge of the "rim," where, in many places, a sheer descent of a hundred feet is made. In this rugged belt, countless streams percolate through the cool, green-tinted ledges of rock, culset into fern-hidden pools at the base of the cliffs, and break out on level ground into bold "branches" that are finally dashed on the valley in a myriad of musical cataracts.

One of these valleys or "hollows," as they are there called, has a local reputation for surpassing beauty. I was, therefore, not unwillingly impressed into service as protector to a small party of ladies who wished to visit the spot—one of them an artist eager to add sketches to her portfolio. A plain but little used wagon road led us to "Briar Dale Factory," our point of destination. The natives said there had been a time "before the war" when it was a flourishing institution. A shrewd man from a neighboring town had come among them and grasped the idea of utilizing the magnificent water-power that was situated so conveniently to consumers in the richer counties and yet removed from competition. The mill was erected over the wild stream just below the point where it leaped from a dizzy height into a natural mill-race formed by the gorge that was its only outlet. The stranger prospered and shed a reflected light of comparative ease over the simple folks who clustered their rustic log cabins around the property, proud to receive money, actual money, for the first time in their lives, as the reward of toil. But when we visited the spot, all this had passed away. The rich man was ruined by the late war. The factory had fallen into other hands. Various efforts to build up the business had failed and failed again until it was finally abandoned to idleness and decay. This had been the condition of the mill for many years when we approached the place, but the roughly chinked and daubed log houses in which the "hands" had lived seemed to have been only a short while deserted. Coming upon them unexpectedly, as we did, our mere party was suddenly subduced to silence by the sensations of awe and solemnity that stole over us out of their empty desolation. There was something in the stillness and the blankness of this uninhabited village in the forest that bewitched the brain into conjuring

back to life the humble country people that had oftentimes spread their tables beneath those lowly shelters, daily drunk of the pure "bubbling spring" from the moist brown ground that hung near by, and trod smooth with frequent use the path that led away to the mill. The very atmosphere that fell upon the luncheon floor through the wide doorways seemed a melancholy reminiscence of the sometime children who had basked in its rays upon the doorsills. Fragments of palings fence betoken the old garden spot, while the ruins of an ash hopper or a now useless chicken-pole recalled the pursuits of departed housewives. It was a dreary puzzle to try and guess why all the many families who have lived there had forsaken the place. The scene was depressing, and we gladly left it behind, but were saddened again at a little distance by stumbling upon two graves lying side by side upon the slope of the hill. Again we paused, and over those lonely strangers' graves indulged in sighs and pitying wonder as to their names and fate. We were only enabled to shake off these sad impressions by the burst of wild beauty that awaited us at the next turn in the road. To our right the hill rose abruptly, and was penetrated by a great fissure that party the very ribs of the earth, and receded into a shadowy distance with every subtle gradation of coloring a poet-painter could fancy. The rugged gorge must have split the mountain in twain, but for a towering crescent-shape cliff, which at once resisted and embraced the bold invader, enclosing the head of the "hollow" with walls of shelving rock on three sides. The crescent-shaped end was overhung by a far-projecting ledge, over which a torrent of crystal water lashed itself to the seething madrotn beneath, thence down, down, over stones, past a wilderness of green growth on either side, not stopping to jolt with the wiry grasses that trailed their tresses in its brightness, nor regarding the ferns that wend their way in their repeated in its mirror of silver, but rushed all panting, foaming with haste, to turn the old mill-wheel that stood where it used to stand, but no longer turned as it used to turn. Its gaunt, lifeless form showed dark against the sky. The ragged gape made in its great circle, by the rot of time and moisture were kindly softened by the fringe of moss that shrouded what remained. Strangely at variance with the spirit of this desolate spot was a line of new railroad that stretched across the valley. It had been built since the war, and divided the old factory from the gorge by a long trestle work. It was as if a giant hand had drawn an erasing stroke abwart the words "romance" and "tradition." Such was the material for our artist's sketch, and as her impatience to begin work was ill-conceived, I soon repented myself from the ladies and climbed to a huge boulder that sprang from the hillside above us, whence I could still guard without intruding upon them.

From this vantage-point my roving

eye fell in turn upon the water-fall, the stark mill-wheel that loomed beside the ruined factory, and the phantom cabin that straggled over the farther hillside. Those human needs and impulses that had once united the three, no longer generated the magnetic current of sympathy and mutual dependence that had vitalized the place. They are nothing to each other now; the mill no longer needs the water, the cabins no longer thrive upon the mill, and the falls are no more the trysting spot of rustic lovers. They disdained and torn asunder by the iron track of civilization. As I mused thus, an irresistible sadness again seized me, and, yielding myself to its influence, I became lost to the present in speculations upon the past, and do not know how many moments passed before I heard a rustling in the bushes at my elbow. On the alert for snakes, in an instant I turned to discover the cause of the noise, when I saw the undergrowth panted by a pair of sunburned hands. Then an old man pushed through the opening his hand and a long gray beard, surcised me narrowly, and at last disclosed to view his bent and withered form.

"I reckon you're a stranger in this neighborhood?" were his words of salutation.

"You're right," replied the old man, "it has."

He stroked his long beard and looked intently on the ground for several minutes. When he next spoke I thought he had forgotten the subject of our conversation. Casting a quick glance sideways from beneath the shaggy brows that almost concealed his keen blue eyes, he said abruptly:

"I hope the same bad luck won't follow on to her dawlin' as followed the last young 'oman as painted them falls."

"Has the place been sketched before?" asked I.

"You're right," replied the old man,

"it has."

He stroked his long beard and looked intently on the ground for several minutes. When he next spoke I thought he had forgotten the subject of our conversation. Casting a quick glance sideways from beneath the shaggy brows that almost concealed his keen blue eyes, he said abruptly:

"That fool boy oughter to know, he continued, "as how a lady from town wouldn't keer nothin' for such as him. Anyhow, he didn't 'til she was gone—Then he noped off to himself just as all his friends was dead. The boys towed he'd forger her after a spell, an' go a courtin' Nancy Lutes again. But it didn't turn out so. He never sat foot in a neighbor's house agin. He jest tok to the woods, an' wouldn't have nothin' to do with nobody. Whenever he seed anybody a-comin' towards him, he made off, an' wer out o' sight in a minit. Most o' the times he wer sighted by hunters an' sech he wer hangin' round some o' them lonesome places he had been to 'til the young 'oman as painted them falls."

"How you mind seein' two graves of top uv a hill, by that lightning-blasted tree, as you come along to-day?"

"Yes."

"An' mebbe so be you might've tak-

notice my two cabins sorter off to the

sides on the left-hand side uv the

road,—the highest uv 'em all to the

bubblin' spring?"

"Yes."

"Well, the boy an' gal as rests in

them two cabins, an' he continued,

thoughtfully, and with frequent pauses,

"they would be a livin' now, or

what's better, in a cabin ov their own

if it hadn't uv been for the railroad—

the young 'oman as painted them falls."

"Has the place been sketched before?" asked I.

"You're right," replied the old man,

"it has."

He stroked his long silent and

thoughtful hand around his stout hickory stick, and his chin resting on his hand as he gazed abroad, that I was on the eve of urging him to proceed, when he broke silence and said:

"Bill Lutes' gal Nancy wer her I'm talkin' about. She wer as purty as a picture, and she didn't need no looking-

glass to tell her so as long as that war-

boy in the settlement. They were all

clean crazy about Nancy Lutes' bright

black eyes an' sassy ways. But Bob

Staggs wer her favorite, an' it wasn't

no manner o' use for the other boys to

try an' ent him out at the quiltin' an'

camp-meetin'. She and him had been sweethearts ever since they was

leetle more'n babies. Bimby she got

old enough to marry, an' her mamma

lowed she had got all the quilts made

as Nancy would need for housekeepin',

so Bill Lutes told Bob he might

send for the preacher to fine 'em as

good as he could be.

He shook his head mournfully and

remained so long silent, with his knotty

hands clasped around his stout hickory

stick, and his chin resting on his hand as he gazed abroad, that I was on the eve of urging him to proceed, when he broke silence and said:

"Bill Lutes' gal Nancy wer her I'm talkin' about. She wer as purty as a picture, and she didn't need no looking-

glass to tell her so as long as that war-

boy in the settlement. They were all

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lowed she had got all the quilts made

as Nancy would need for housekeepin',

so Bill Lutes told Bob he might

send for the preacher to fine 'em as

good as he could be.

He sighed and paused in deep

thought.

"Eh?" he said, in answer to the question

in my eyes. "If any ever made so

bold as to say tuh his own life, the

women folks would say, 'Tush-sh-

an' look so powerful sorry it wasn't in

human natr' to cross 'em. So, we

didn't make no guesses but buried him

as I did. To my mind, it wer a purty

grave to lie in."

"I'm thinkin' it was a purty grave to lie in."

"I'm thinkin' it was a purty grave to lie in."

The Mercury.

JOHN P. BASSON, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

The State and District conventions of Republican delegates will be held at Blackstone Hall, Providence, next Friday.

Frauds which have been perpetrated in connection with the contract for the new Washington aqueduct will probably be investigated by Congress.

When Mr. Mills spoke last in Texas, he exclaimed; "I am a free trader, and I glory in the name!" In New York recently he declared: "The Democratic party is not in favor of free trade."

The Sioux commission has left the Indians without getting enough signatures to make the treaty. Delegations from six Indian agencies will soon visit Washington and present their wishes to the President.

At the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. in Providence, when the delegates from Newport, S. D., were called upon to vote for the third (prohibition) party, they stood solid, no! They gave as a reason, that they were aided very much by the Republican party, and wouldn't go against it.

The fight of some of the democrats against David B. Hill for governor of New York has commenced. Henry George, the great apostle of free trade, is making speeches for Cleveland and against Hill on the same platform. He loves Cleveland because he is for free trade, and he detests Hill because he is for iron rule.

A special meeting of the City Council has been called for next Tuesday evening, for the further consideration of the street railway matter, and it is probable that the ordinance will pass at that time with little or no opposition from either body. There are a number of our city fathers who are known to be personally opposed to the road, but they do not propose to vote against the expressed wishes of their constituents.

The Chicago Times is one of the leading Cleveland papers in the West. It sent one of its trusted correspondents to New York to look over the field. This is what the Times says editorially after hearing from its correspondent:

"The correspondent of the Times who has just completed a two-weeks tour of New York State, finds on reviewing all the information he has gathered from every source that the friends of President Cleveland have many reasons to be anxious about the result."

Returns of a canvass in progress by order of the republican league in democratic towns and cities in New York regarded as strongholds of that party outside of New York City and Long Island, show the interesting fact that in 100 republican clubs with a membership of 3000 there are 1500 voters who have heretofore voted the democratic ticket, but who will this year support Harrison and Morton.

A democratic journal estimates that "Gen. Harrison's speeches thus far in the campaign have enough material in them, if properly grouped, to make 40 annual messages to Congress, 75 Thanksgiving proclamations, 17 inaugural addresses, 97 veto messages and 84 miscellaneous speeches to delegations and special audiences of all sorts." And the oddity of it is that he has not yet made one poor speech, nor said one thing which the democratic press can pick to pieces or turn against him.

It will be remembered that early in the campaign Senator Quay said: "If General Harrison keeps on making sensible and statesmanlike speeches as he has begun, he will set himself without any assistance from the National, State or Local Committee." General Harrison has kept on as he began and has had the active assistance of all three Committees, for the Republican Party is easily united upon such admirable candidates as Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Hon. Levi P. Morton, and—we must not forget the third candidate—Mr. Republican Protection.

It is a curious indication, says the New York Times, of the means which may be commanded by the cruelest schemers in this country that the three Chicago anarchists who were not hanged still have the services of lawyers who are doing all their professional skill can suggest to secure the release of their clients from prison. There is not much reason to suppose that an irregularity of this sort will in the courts of last resort be allowed to reverse the action of lower courts in so important a case. And even if the plea should be sustained, it is not likely to result in anything but the re-sentencing of the prisoners.

Wealth of Candidates.

How much are they worth? Cleveland is rated at \$200,000—\$10,000 to be deducted for campaign purposes. Harrison is worth probably somewhat less than that. His worth considerable more; at any rate over a quarter of a million. Bela Lockwood is not quite poor; but Curtiss, candidate of the American party, is a two-millionaire. They are all expected to contribute liberally in money, time and handshaking, as well as personal influence. But it must be said of American politics that no man or woman was ever nominated for the Presidency because of his or her money. The attempt to bring this element into the estimate has always been frowned down at nominating conventions. It would be a dangerous experiment. The temperament of the American people is such that the result would probably be disastrous to any candidate supposed to be preferred for the sake of his barrel.—[New York Graphic.]

Why is the world like a piano? Because it is full of sharp and flats.

Democratic Promises and Short-Comings.

One by one the pretences of the Democrats have been stripped from them until they stand to-day uncloaked in their old nature attitude of the Spoils party. Stripped from them, did we say? It were more true to say that they have themselves thrown off their disguise. Though we cannot pardon them their past hypocrisy we confess to a sort of respect for their present boldness.

Mr. Cleveland declared himself for one term only. Mr. Bayard, the purest chevalier, the honest man par excellence, took him at his word, went into his cabinet and is now up to his knees in the slough of despond. What with the Canada muddle, and the Chinese muddle, and the indiscreet revelations of his consular agents, his availability for the Presidency under the skillful management of Mr. Cleveland has wholly vanished, and yet it is only four years since he was the pet candidate of the South and of a very considerable Northern following.

Mr. Cleveland declared that public office was a public trust and wrote and talked so glibly of Civil Service Reform that even the High priest at that altar, George William Curtis, believed him the most sincere of his neophytes. How has he redeemed this promise? Ask the respectable Democrats of Maryland, whose hand it was held down their necks? Look over the length and breadth of the land and count the officers on your fingers where a change has not been made. Ask any intelligent office of the navy to what pass of inefficiency and confusion the wholesale removals have brought this department. Read the circulars of the chief of ordnance for an example of a deliberate violation of the first principles of the civil service in its order that other things equal Democrats should be preferred and "the rule apply to women and children as well as to men;" and this order a Massachusetts civil service reformer, Eudicot, secretary of war, allows to go forth. Old John Endicott, himself the sternest, most bigoted of Puritan partisans, could not have gone further. In every arm of the service, civil, military and naval, the official axe has been busy until it is hard to find place for it to howl and hack further.

This complaint of hypocrisy does not hold, however, against the Southern wing, or rather body corporate, of the Democracy. They make no pretense of civil service. As before their rebellion, they use the Northern dough faces as their tool though they scorn and hardly conceal their scorn for them. There will be no division in their ranks, no break in the solid line of their 13 electoral votes, until the glove they threw down is taken up, until defeated at the polls, the power of obstruction wrested from them, their sectional rule is utterly overthrown by the admission into the Union of the four northwestern territories.

Finally, to crown all this impudent pretence, the postmaster general, Mr. Dickinson, delivers himself of a speech which, for "offensive partisanship," mean, personal favoring and sectional malignity, has no parallel in our day, at least from a cabinet officer.

As for the Democratic position on the tariff, consistency could hardly be expected of it. The tariff issue cannot be made the dividing line in the county at large. It is a question which cannot be brought home to the masses. Only he who feels where the shoe pinches can be interested on the subject of tight shoes, and in the present abundant prosperity in the country there is no real cause for complaint. We remember when the wise men of the Evening Post were warning us every day of the awful depreciation of the currency, and telling us how many cents the silver dollar was worth, printing the rate of value according to their schedule, but no man hesitated to take a dollar for all the outcry—and simply because there were not too many of them. When they threatened to become too abundant our Republican statesmen devised a system of certificates which remedied this inconvenience. When necessary their standard can be raised and the country can stand the cost (not more than forty millions), necessary to bring them to the par of gold.

The Democrats, after breaking every promise they made in 1884, now proclaim low prices and high wages to the workingman. Why did not they give us a tariff reform in 1885 and go to the country now on its working instead of leaving it to the eleventh hour to be accepted by the people untried?

We have faith in the common sense of our people. We do not believe they will trust again to Democratic promises or Cleveland's methods.

Propriety and Fulfillment.

It is not long since one of the Southern Brigadiers prophesied that the next rebellion would come from the North. He knew well the sort of rule the Southern leaders proposed to fasten upon us. He knew full well that the South would be solid in support of their policy; more solid even than in Buchanan's time and he counted with confidence on the insatiable appetite of the Northern dough face for the spoils. His prophecy is near fulfillment. There is a rebellion at the North. Every breeze wafts to us tidings of its spread. Not a rebellion after the Southern example of muskets and bayonets with bloody shirts as its inevitable outcome, but a peaceful rebellion at the polls—a rebellion not against the government but against the administration of the government; rebellion against the autocratic encroachments of the executives against the dragging of the House of Representatives to support crude economic theories, against contemptuous disregard of the co-ordinate advisory power of the Senate. This is the "sum of our offending"—if this be rebellion make the most of it.

Skeletons of three men and four women, with other relics of the mould-holders, were found in a mound on the Wood river two miles east of Alton, Illinois.

That venerable and still vigorous Bostonian, the Rev. Dr. Bartol, is mentioned as a remarkably shrewd real estate operator. He has been making investments on Cape Cod.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1888.

Real Estate Sales.

Daniel Watson has sold for the Ocean Highway Company the property in Jamestown known as Ball's Point, containing about nine acres, to Isaac H. Clothier, of Philadelphia, for \$35,000.

William Hammond has sold a lot of land 6x100 feet on Hammond and Spring streets, to John P. Hammond for \$1400.

John A. C. Stacy has sold a lot of land 40x50 feet on Harrington street to Daniel Shea for \$1, etc.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold the estate of the late Jane Stuart, on Mill street, including buildings and 7470 square feet of land, to J. M. K. Southwick, for \$8,000.

Dr. V. Mott Francis and wife have sold, through A. P. Baker, their estate on Francis street, including buildings and about \$100 square feet of land, to Lansing Zaleskie, of New York, for \$1, etc.

Charles H. Burdick has sold a lot of land, about 92x30 feet, with buildings, on Hammond street to Edmund S. Burdick for \$1, etc.

A. Prescott Baker has sold for the estate of William H. Ashurst, deceased, a lot of land, containing 3,100 square feet, situated on a new court leading northward from Cranston avenue, to Mary E. Atkinson, for \$800.68.

Alfred Barker has sold his estate on Whistfield court to Margie B. and Anna Maud Lacey for \$1, etc.

Mrs. Howard Smith has purchased, through A. O'D. Taylor, the property of her late father in Middletown known as the Chasen farm.

A. P. Baker has sold for Fanny Lucas 2008 square feet of land on a new street leading west from Thames street, near Coddington, to James O'Donnell.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The twenty-third annual Convention of the Massachusetts and fourth joint annual convention of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Young Mens Christian Associations, will be held at Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 11th to 14th, in the Second Congregational church. Among the prominent men who will speak are, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge, Mr. George C. Stothins, Theodore Vonhees, Assistant General Superintendent N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; H. F. W. Watkins, of International Committee; L. D. Wishard, Hon. Frederick Fosdick of Pittsburgh; Russell Slurges, of Manchester, H. M. Moore, W. G. Douglas, Boston, H. F. Williams, Railroad Secretary of International Committee, and F. H. Saunders, of Yale University. Reduced rates have been procured on the railroads, also at the hotels. All delegates will be furnished with entertainment if desired. The Newport association is entitled to six delegates, besides the General Secretary who will attend. Messrs. William B. Franklin, Charles R. Thurston, Clarence A. Hammett, John Vars and John S. Kimber have been elected delegates and given power to fill vacancies in their numbers.

The American Institute Wanted at North Conway.

The following was taken from the Granite State News of Sept 24th and needs no explanation other than that the author is perfectly familiar with all that region mentioned in his communication:

Mr. Editor—I understand that the people of North Conway wish the American Institute of Instruction to meet with them next July. Should that village decide upon it, I am satisfied that a general good time will be had by all who attend. There is no better point in the White Mountains from which such a variety of excursions can be made. Crawford, Fabian's Mt., Gilford, Bethlehem, Fryeburg, Wilton, Lake Winnipesaukee, each with a variety of attractions, simply lead a long list of single day excursions, while the village itself can provide entertainments without number. The Hotel accommodations are sufficient and good, and the railroad communication with Boston, Portland, Crawford and Fabian's are easy and frequent. North Conway has, for many years, been distinguished as the summer capital of the mountain region, and it would certainly be the proper thing to open the season of '89 with the annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction. R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, 1888.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court adjourned its September term, last Saturday, until November 12 next. In the case of Mason & Son vs. Earle the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for full amount of claim. The divorce petition of James Taylor vs. Ann Taylor, of Florence C. Ross vs. John E. Ross, and of Caroline Young vs. Wm. H. Young were granted.

The Sewer Tunnel Inspected.

The committee on Streets and Highways, accompanied by Aldermen McAdam and Burdick, made an official inspection of the Ruggles Avenue sewer tunnel Thursday. The entire length of the tunnel, about 2000 feet, was traversed and the work thoroughly inspected. It was found that some alterations in grades would have to be made, probably to an expense of \$100 or \$120.

Prof. Chas. Rufus Brown, of Newton Theological Seminary, will officiate at the First Baptist church to-morrow. The subject of the Young People's prayer meeting at 7 o'clock will be "The Christians' Future Glory."

Mr. Chas. E. Black, during the past season with Caswell, Massey & Co., Casino, has returned to New York to resume his duties in the Broadway store. His genial presence will be greatly missed by his many friends here who wish him a very pleasant winter.

The old puritan governor, Endicott, planted a pear tree, which is still standing, in the village of Danvers, though the governor himself is dust. It is the oldest cultivated fruit-bearing tree in New England, is of the variety Bon Chretien, and was brought from old England.

Skeletons of three men and four women, with other relics of the mould-holders, were found in a mound on the Wood river two miles east of Alton, Illinois.

That venerable and still vigorous Bostonian, the Rev. Dr. Bartol, is mentioned as a remarkably shrewd real estate operator. He has been making investments on Cape Cod.

The enterprising editor of the Enterprise is now giving his many readers an eight-page paper in place of four as heretofore.

The Aquidneck has closed its hospitable doors for the season of 1888.

A Card of Thanks.

Newport, Oct. 6th, 1888.
I beg leave to thank the President and the employes of the Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company and others who have given so kindly towards me and my children when our hearts were pierced to the utmost by the loss of our beloved infant.Signed,
M. ALVIN SMITH.

Death in Newport week ending with Thursday, October 4, 1888.

Whole number
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2. Births.
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Aqueduct Scandal—Unspunging—A Matter for Investigation—the New Tariff Bill—Louisiana Election Discrepancy—Work for the Supreme Court—Notes.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1888.

The Washington Aqueduct scandal fair to be the biggest sensation the War Department has known for years. The walls of the tunnel, supposed to be solidly backed with stone and cement, are discovered to be backed at some places with loose stone, without cement, and at other places with nothing at all. The feeling is very bitter among Congressmen of both parties. Their wrath will be vented on everyone connected with the War Department, though, of course, it is especially strong against Lieutenant Townsend, who had direct charge of the work, and his superior officer, Major Lydecker.

It is asserted that the latter has never seen the tunnel, having as he does nothing like rolling his hands. The Major thus becomes an issue. A court martial will probably be called. Lydecker belongs to the swellest of dude society. The Republican party was responsible for his appointment, but that gives Democrats no consolation. The present administration is responsible for retaining him. The Major should be included in the provisions of the Civil service bill; he should go!

The Republican Flambau Club on Friday night headed a parade on from the Peace Monument to the League building, escorting a fourteen-foot high Harrison and Morton hall, made in imitation of the Tippecanoe ball of 1812. The procession was of respectable size, but it was a sorry procession compared with what would have collected four years ago. The sidewalk were crowded with Republican Government clerks looking on, but they were mute. Silk hats were not so plentiful, and though the night was raw, straw hats were numerous in the processions. Politics is a close profession in Washington.

The Senate will investigate the action of Chief of Ordinance Bonney, in promulgating an official order made sometime ago that hereafter in that Bureau, other things being equal, Democrats shall be favored in employing or discharging, and this shall apply alike to men, women and children. General Bouc, it is said, states that this order was made at the instance of Secretary Endicott. If this be so, Secretary Endicott committed an inexcusable blunder. The order was not only objectionable, but unnecessary. One would have supposed that a hint would have been as good as a kick.

The reading of the new tariff bill consumed four hours in the Senate Committee on Finance. Senator Harris says he expects to receive from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday morning Senator Beck's suggestions as to the minority report. If so, they will be presented to the Committee on Wednesday.

The Speaker and the Ways and Means Committee await the action of the Senate on the tariff bill. The Democrats are in high glee and the Republicans claim to be equally as well satisfied with the state of affairs. You can take your choice of these opinions.

Speaker Carlisle is looking unwell. His recent speeches in Kentucky, though but three in number, greatly tried his strength. He has had no rest for over ten months, and in addition to everything else, has had his own election contest on his hands a greater part of that time. The National Committee has asked him to make speeches for three weeks in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. His getting away for even ten days seems unlikely.

The majority report of the Utah Commission has been received by Secretary Vilas. It opposes the admission of Utah as a State until such time as the Mormons show less scrupulous regarding polygamy. This report, like that of the minority, favors a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

The Stahlnecker investigating committee, after hearing a great mass of testimony, has come up smiling with its report, completely exonerating Mr. Stahlnecker from the charge of using undue influence to have the stone from his Congressional district used on the new Library building. The report also takes pains to attribute the purest motives to Judge Kelley in bringing the matter to the attention of the House.

Senators Coke and Chandler have just had a warm encounter on the Senate floor. The affair grew out of Mr. Chandler's resolution to inquire into the last Louisiana election. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, opened personalities by intimating that he would rather be a dog than be such a scoundrel as the New Hampshire Senator. Senator Coke was equally polite, but merely stated, with less oratory, that Senator Chandler did not himself believe what he had stated. Then he apologized, and the rumppled dignity of the Senate was once more ironed smooth.

The United States Supreme Court will assemble October 8. Upon the opening Chief Justice Fuller will take the oath of office. The call of docket will begin on the second day. There are now on the docket 1,562 cases, and that number will be greatly increased by the time the court sits. The Bell Telephone Case is first on the docket, but may be postponed to await Justice Matthews' recovery from his present illness, as Justice Gray takes no part in the hearing of this case. The Alabama railroad case as to the constitutionality of the law requiring railroad men to be free from color-blindness, will have an early hearing. When the court adjourned last May, fourteen cases, including the famous case of Maria Clark Gaines vs. City of New Orleans, were taken under advisement. Opinions on these will probably be handed down in November.

A rumor floated last week to the effect that Congressman Randall's mind is failing, and that there are strange lapses in his correspondence officially denied by his secretary. There would seem to be enough genuine news in Washington to supply the newspapers, without resorting to willful falsehood.

J. B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once to get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is safe, reliable, and its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It eases dyspepsia and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, &c., &c. It is the best medicine for the whole system. All physicians recommend it. Syrup for Children's Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping Military Carter's elastic finger pins and are still comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

Logan's Boys.

I remember that General John A. Logan used to say that this would be the year when the sons of veterans, born the year after the war, would cast their first vote, and he predicted for 1888 great Republican gains. These young men in Indiana are called "Logan's Boys," and they have banners so inscribed.

The discovery and practical application of natural gas in Indiana has brought into the State large numbers of voters who are Protectionists, on account of the industrial pursuits in which they are engaged. Many of these people have been in the State for more than a year, and ninety per cent. of them will vote for Harrison. This class of voters cannot be less than 2,000. The conversions from the ranks of the Democracy are numerous and constantly increasing. This class of voters is much larger and more important in Indiana than outsiders fancy.

Is the Republican party united? Thoroughly so. The followers of Judge Gresham in Indiana will to the last man give General Harrison cordial and hearty support. Harmony and organization prevail to a perfect degree in the Republican Party of Indiana, and I confidently predict that the State will give to Harrison and Morton a very substantial majority.

"Did you see General Harrison?" "Yes, I spent an hour with him Thursday evening of last week, and I do not remember to have ever seen him looking so well. He is in excellent health and spirits."

New Bedford's Industrial Fair. The second annual industrial fair of the New Bedford Board of Trade, which began at the Adelphi Hall in that city for two weeks, October 1, is the largest and best exhibition of the kind ever attempted in Massachusetts outside of Boston. So many entries were made that it was necessary to build a large addition to the rink, and a large building in the immediate vicinity is also used as an annex. The exhibition is largely devoted to machinery in operation, showing the actual work of some of the most interesting industries of the city. Good music is always in attendance, and the visitor can easily spend a day in the show with pleasure and profit. The price of admission is placed at only 15 cents, as the fair is not intended for profit, but for the benefit of the city.

Mother!

There are upon the skins of every human being, child and adult alike, 326,000 pores. Through these pores in the form of minute respiration is expelled more than one-quarter of the nourishment taken into the system. The amount of perspiration that the respiration raises from a child's body is equal to that of properly digesting the food eaten. It was to open the pores of the skin and to assimilate the food that Dr. Pitthee formulated Castoria. Loose bowels, constipation, fevers and chills, which are so common in childhood, are removed by Castoria. It kills one-third of all children before they are five years old, arise principally from the two causes. It is from the wonderful results attending upon the use of Castoria in regulating the action of the bowels and keeping open the pores of the skin that Castoria enjoys its world-wide reputation. With plenty of water for the body, pure air for the lungs, and Castoria to assimilate the food, the need is no unaccounted for sickness among children. Castoria is a vegetable prescription without any animal or mineral property. Thirty years' extensive use has given it a history unrivaled by another nostrum.

9-24-w.

Kiss me darling for your breath is just as sweet as new moon bay;

Kiss me darling, for your teeth are free from tart & decay;

Kiss me darling, for you don't forget me or my SOZONON.

The Atmosphere of Love

Is a pure, sweet breath. This deliberation is one of the results of using SOZONON, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

SPALDING'S GLEE will mend anything except a broken heart.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pill. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

The general adoption of scientific spells will not Josh Billings burn a kite.

When Baby was sick, we took her to the doctor. When she was a child, we took her to the doctor. When she became a woman, we took her to the doctor. When she had children, we took them to the doctor.

REMOVAL!!

I have removed my

Trunk & Harness Business

To store formerly occupied by T. G. S. Turner, opposite the Boston Store, where I shall make a specialty of the sale of

Trunks and Traveling Bags

of every variety.

HARNESS MAKING AND REPAIRING

in all its branches, and

Carriage Trimming.

Harness Snaps at half-price. Heavy Express Harnesses in Nickel and Brass a specialty.

John McCarty.

Opp. Post Office.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine \$1.00 Seamsless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. Assorted and double soles, leather, silk, Satin, and various stocks or mats to wear in the stocking or boot. The feet, makes them as comfortable and well fitting as hand-sewed shoe. Bayt's best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted.

W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, the original and only hand-sewed with \$1.00 sole, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$9.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Shoe is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe is worn by all boys, and the school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Boston and Fall River, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by J. M. SWAN.

S-4-if

J. M. SWAN.

Cor. Thames & Marlboro' Streets.

BEST FITTING CORSET IN THE WORLD FOR LEADING MERCHANTS.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO.

MFRS.—412 BROADWAY, N.Y.

C/B

Farm and Family**Don't Go it Blind.**

No one who has carefully considered the question of horse breeding on a small scale will attempt to show that the largest figures will be upon the "loss" side of the account where judgment and common sense are exercised. Where men have met with failures in the business, the fault has been hard to find. Men engage in manufacture and fail, but for that reason no one argues that it is impossible to make money in commercial business and some fail—others succeed. Because of failures the whole business does not fall into disgrace; the failures can be traced to a cause, but for the existence of which success instead of failure should be written. So in horse breeding, failures show causes which, if avoided, the breeder would reap his reward. The chief cause of failure I believe to be ignorance, and at its side is indifference or carelessness.

If a man has a piece of land to plant, or sow he first considers what kind of product the land is best adapted to produce; that is, what will be the most profitable crop to raise from it. He realizes that land which will produce our grain or vegetables may be totally unfit to produce another. If a man desires to raise corn he plants corn on good corn ground; he knows that by planting beet seed he cannot pull onions. So it is in breeding. You reap what you sow, and according to the ground in which you put your seed, so is your crop. If no thought is given to the ground or seed, if planting is done without study, what will be the result—success or failure?

Then to make a success of breeding the farmer must first take into consideration the material at his command. If he desires to raise a draft horse the first question is, "Have I a mare from which I may reasonably expect to raise a draft colt?" If the answer is not satisfactory there are two paths open to him. He may get rid of the mare which he owns, and which is not suited for the kind of breeding which he desires to follow, and provide himself with a good mare which is capable of producing a draft horse; or he may retain the mare and breed for some other class of horse, providing, however, the mare is worth breeding.

Right here I would force home the fact that all mares are not worth breeding; that it is a wanton waste of time and money to put many of the mares to be found upon farms into the breeding ranks. The time was when even the most noted breeders paid little attention to the mare, but, fortunately for the industry, a change has been inaugurated. Writers frequently warn farmers and small breeders to beware of the scrub stallion. I would warn them more earnestly against scrub mares.

Now, when it has been decided that the mare to be bred is best suited to produce a certain class of horse, the next step is to secure the stallion. In this good judgment must be used. Pick out a horse as much superior to the mare, of the class desired, as you can find, and breed to him. If you are breeding for a draft horse don't let the 1000-lb. mare be served by an 1800-lb. stallion. She might throw a well-formed colt, but the chances would be more favorable if the stallion weighed less by 500 or 400 lbs.

Don't breed to a trotting horse for a draft, or to a draft horse for a trotter; don't expect a record breaker out of a road mare; don't expect a perfectly sound colt from an unsound mare.

Don't expect more than a fair profit in breeding; use judgment in selecting dam and give the mare good care, look well after her at foaling time, start the colt to growing and keep it at it, and tell when a fair offer is made, and the business will pay. [L. H. Jines, in National Stockman.]

How the Best Pork is Made.

F. D. Curtis, says in the New York World, the best pork he ever made on the farm was made by feeding sixteen old hogs, twice a day, five bushels of turnips and swedes, boiled and mixed with a half bushel of rye, ground entire. Three weeks before killing time, the rye was increased to three pecks at each meal. The turnips were cooked in a potash kettle, which held, heaping full, ten bushels. When boiled until soft, they were shovelled into a barrel, and the kettle filled again; these were cooked with about half the fire required for the first lot. The troughs were filled with the turnips, the meal spread over, and the mass worked together with a hoe. The hogs were then allowed to pitch in.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

SEPTEMBER CHICKENS.—With a little extra care September chickens get enough growth to pass the winter successfully. But anything later than September a clutch of chickens is usually more bother than it is worth. Better let the late chickens go and give the extra care to make the birds lay in winter.

PUMPKIN SEEDS A DIUREtic.—That pumpkin seeds are injurious to stock is known to many who do not suspect the reason. They are strongly diuretic, and cause such flow of urine that the animal is weakened. They make fowls grow light and stop the production of eggs whenever birds eat them freely. Peel to cows the pumpkin with its seeds does not half the good it will if the seeds are removed.

HARVESTING COWS WHILE MILKING.—Milkmens near cities always fatten their milch cows and turn them off to the butchers. There are exceptions enough to this to prove the rule. It is a wasteful practice and very injurious to good dairying. Most of them feed too much grain and meal. More roots, bran and ensilage will make a larger proportion of their substance into milk and with less tendency to fatten.

HARVESTING BEANS.—Beans should not be pulled nor in any way handled while wet. If a wet time comes during their harvest the farmer can only "grin and bear it." But as soon after harvesting is begun as possible the beans should be piled in heaps pointed at the top, and with the butt end of the stems sticking up. In this position the bean stalks water so that only the bottom layer will be injured by a heavy rain.

PREVENTING BURDOCKS FROM SEEDING.—If the burdock has not been destroyed before, the attempt to seed may be considered the signal that its vigor is nearly exhausted, and another cutting will make a final finish of it. There are innumerable seeds in each burr, and if those become detached from the stem they will be carried everywhere in clothing, and in the hair of animals that rub against them. The seed once scattered continues good—or rather bad—for one time, and grows every chance it gets.

WATER IN HARVESTING CORN.—It is not only hard work to harvest corn, but it also requires considerable skill. The cobs of corn may be wasted of grain as of the fodder. A one-sided, loosely bound stalk that falls down may lose half its weight before being husked. If set up

wrong in the first place it is double work to put the stocks up again, and it can never be done as well as it would be done rightly at the first.

ARTIFICIAL DAIRY OF SEED CORN.—Corn ripens so late in the season, and its kernel is so filled with sap, that the grain dries out very slowly. In its natural condition the husk about the ear partly saves the grain from being wet by rains, and also protects it from being frozen very early in the winter. But it is not good policy to depend upon the weather to dry seed corn. Too much is at stake to take any risks. Placing the ears of corn in a hothouse or in a sunlit evaporator and subjecting it to a high temperature quickly dries it out.

BLACK ROT OF THE GRAPE.—Col. Pearson states that the Bordeaux mixture has proved an efficient preventive of the black rot of the grape, as well as of grape mildew. The formula for the mixture, as used this year, is copper sulphate six pounds, lime four pounds, with water to make twenty-two gallons. The lime and sulphate are dissolved separately in hot water, and mixed afterward. With an efficient sprayer one man can spray five acres a day. If experience corroborates these results elsewhere, the grape crop of the country can be saved from these two diseases without study, what will be the result—success or failure?

GRAPE BECOMING TOO RIPE.—Some of the best early grapes lose their flavor and become somewhat insipid soon after ripening. This is especially true in what are usually called very sweet grapes, which are usually merely grapes delicated in acid, and that may not be really as sweet as others when properly tested. Of course the variety of grapes that lose their flavor are not the best for winter keeping. They may neither hold nor, but an insipid grape is poor eating at any time. The Concord is one of these poor keepers, but so too are many varieties that in their prime are much better than that.

Recipes for the Table.

BAKED STEAK.—Place a steak in a shallow pan, season with salt and pepper and a few slices of onion, cover with another pan and bake three-quarters of an hour. The onion may be omitted if the flavor is disagreeable.

DRESSING FOR SALAD.—Two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, eight tablespoons of vinegar, one-half teaspoonful of mustard. Put in a bowl over boiling water and stir until it becomes like cream; salt and pepper to taste.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Cook one-half can tomatoes, one slice onion, one bay leaf and one sprig parsley together for ten minutes. Strain. Melt one tablespoonful butter, add one tablespoonful of flour, pour on slowly the strained tomatoes, season with salt and pepper.

SWEETENED HORS HEAD.—Parboil and split, remove the bones, lay the head open and fill up with dressing, sew up and return to the pot, stew slowly. Take up, add to the gravy a lump of butter rolled in flour and a tablespoonful of walnut catup. Pour over the steamed head.

GINGER NUTS.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup shortening, one tablespoonful ginger in a little water, a pinch of salt and as much flour as will take by stirring with a spoon or knife. Then break off pieces as large as marbles, roll between palms of the hands and place in a pan so they do not touch. Bake and leave in a pan for a few moments after taking from the oven.

GINGER CAKE.—Put one-quarter pound of castor sugar into a basin, heat with the yolks of eight eggs, add one-quarter pound of lard, a little grated lemon peel, the whisked whites of six eggs and one-quarter pound flour; mix in each ingredient separately and beat all well together; bake in a round, shallow mold.

MEAT SCALLOP.—Take cracker crumbs, macaroni, cold meat, the gravy of the meat or soup stock. Boil the macaroni until soft and put a little cold water on it to prevent it from sticking together. Cover the bottom of a deep dish with the crumbs, then a layer of meat cut in small pieces, seasoned with salt and pepper, a layer of macaroni, a layer of crumbs and meat, and so on until the dish is filled, having the crumbs come last. Pour over all the gravy and bake one hour.

OYSTER LOAVES.—With a pointed, sharp knife cut off the tops of some small round French rolls; scrape out the crumb and fry them crisp in clarified butter; stew as many oysters as needed. First, however, remove the fringe or "beard" and cut them in two. Fill the roll with the oysters, well mixed with the crumbs, add a bit of butter to each, put on the lids and set in the oven to brown. Serve with fried bread crumbs sprinkled over them.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, 41 cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and six eggs, saving out the whites of four. Bake in layers. Beat the four whites to a stiff froth and add one pound of powdered sugar. Pare three oranges, and after the frosting is spread over the cakes slice the oranges very thin and lay them on the frosting of all the layers except the top.

HOP YEAST.—Take one cup of fresh hops, three large potatoes, one cup of flour, one soaked yeast cake and one tablespoonful of sugar. Boil the hops in a quart of water and drain off; then cool stir in the water of the yeast and put away to rise in a warm place; then add cold water (or ice water) to make a stiff paste, which will take less than a cup of water; roll out onto a plate and salt and pepper to taste; simmer slowly; pour over chicken and serve.

CHOPPED PASTE.—One quart of flour, two cups of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt; do not wash the butter; put all together in a chopping tray and chop until thoroughly mixed; then add cold water (or ice water) to make a stiff paste, which will take less than a cup of water; roll out onto a plate and salt and pepper to taste; simmer slowly.

STEWED FISH WITH TOMATOES.—Put a cup of tomatoes in a sauceron, with a teaspoonful of finely chopped onion, a dessertspoonful of salad oil, and a little cayenne pepper and salt; simmer for half an hour; then lay in the fish—a pair of flounders (usually called soles), or any white fish—adding a little water to cook them. Break the yolk of a lemon, and lay the juice of a lemon, and five minutes before dishing the fish pour it in, and shake the sauceron to prevent coagulation.

"It seems to me, papa," said a young Chicago politician, aged five years, the other day, "that it's taking Mr. Cleveland a long time to write his letter of delegation."

PATTED FINNAN HADDIES.—Cold boiled haddies, of any kind that is left from dinner, must be pounded fine, with a little butter, cayenne pe-

pper, salt, and an atom of mace, or a sprinkle of curry powder. Serve in a little mould, with hot, dry toast.

CORN MEAL PAN CAKES.—One pint of fine corn meal, four tablespoonsfuls of wheat flour, one quart of milk, three eggs, pinch of salt. Mix the meal and flour with the milk, beat the eggs very light and add them. Bake on a hot griddle and serve hot with fresh butter.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Rinse the oysters in their liquor, strain it upon them, and let them come to a boil; take them out of the liquor to cool. Prepare cider vinegar by boiling it with peppers, a little salt, mace, cloves and nutmeg, and when cold pour it over the oysters, and keep them in a covered stone jar.

FRUIT Pudding.—Take stale bread, with just hot water and soak awhile. Chop as for dressing, though not so fine, place a layer of bread in buttered tin, then a layer of fruit previously steamed, having the last layer bread. Bake half an hour and serve with sugar and cream or any pudding sauce. Apples can be sprayed five acres a day.

SANDWICH DRESSING.—One-half pound of fine butter, two tablespoonsfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonsfuls of oil, a little salt, a little pepper, a little salt, yolk of one egg, rub the butter to a cream, add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly, save a little to cool, spread the bread with this mixture and put in the ham, chopped fine.

GRAPES BECOMING TOO RIPE.—Some of the best early grapes lose their flavor and become somewhat insipid soon after ripening. This is especially true in what are usually called very sweet grapes, which are usually merely grapes delicated in acid, and that may not be really as sweet as others when properly tested. Of course the variety of grapes that lose their flavor are not the best for winter keeping. They may neither hold nor, but an insipid grape is poor eating at any time. The Concord is one of these poor keepers, but so too are many varieties that in their prime are much better than that.

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All Sorts.

The shades of night go about dewing good.

Sweating for one's daily bread is a poor way of getting it.

A suitable inscription for the toper's tombstone—On this earth he will never smile again.

"Do you believe in mental cure, doctor?" "Yes, but one must have a mind to start with."

When lovely woman buys a pony,

When she designs tall talk and pray,

When she's shocked in life, and melancholy,

Tobid the pony wears all day.

A new style of silk is called "emerald color," whatever that may mean.

New Orleans' Picayune. It means heavy wavy silk.

Types of grocerian revelry.

They can make their starch half lime,

And their sugar white, dried up,

Putting sand in the lime.

Uncle George—"Are you practicing

medicine, Henry?" Henry (who hung

his shaggy coat) said, "I'm a

"No, I'm practicing patience."

I have a theory about the dead lan-

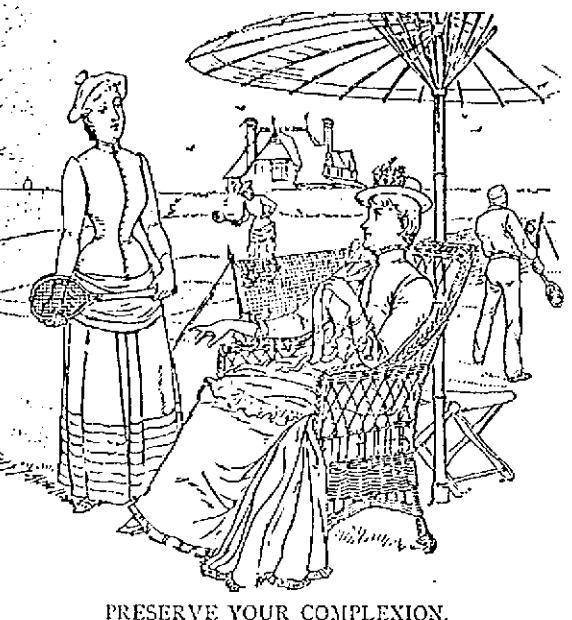
guages," said a new student. "What

is it?" asked the professor. "That

is my theory."

"It's akin to love," he said. "Ah,

</



PRESERVE YOUR COMPLEXION.

THE combination of the Oils and Alkali (Soda) must be complete to form a perfect or true soap, such as will not burn, or reddens and irritate the skin. The Ivory Soap is 94% pure, which insures its being perfectly harmless, and will leave the skin clear, white and velvety.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1888, by Procter & Gamble.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON
RESTAURANT
NO. 123 Broad Street.
Opp. Narragansett Hotel,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

3-31-ff

FURS!

New Advertisements.

ACME

AND
EYE GLASSES
ARE PURE, HARD AND
BRILLIANT.
A PERFECT GLASS
at a low price, for sale only by
D. L. CUNNINGHAM,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
146 THAMES STREET.
Sale agent for Newport county.

BARKER & MARTIN
Dealers in Meats, Vegetables, Canned Goods
Fruit, &c.
GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.
348 Thames St., cor. Faist.
J. ALTON BARKER,
CHAS. D. MARTIN.
10-6

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

For Harrison and Morton.

At a meeting of the Middletown Harrison and Morton club (cavalcade), last Tuesday evening, Mr. Julian T. Davis was elected president and the following gentlemen vice presidents:

John G. Smith, John E. Ward, Wm. Smith, Henry Congdon, F. A. Larkon, John M. Barker, Robert S. Chase, Robert W. Parker, Wm. P. Peckham, Chas. Peckham Jr., Eliza Peckham, Nathaniel Peckham, John E. Parker, Isaac Parker, James Sherman, Chas. C. Sherman, H. Bell.

A ratification meeting will be held at the Town Hall Saturday, the 20th inst., or the 27th, when the president and others will be present and speak.

The Republicans of this town will meet in caucus at the Town Hall Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock for the selection of delegates to attend the state and district conventions to be held in Providence next Friday. The caucus is called by Nathaniel Peckham, Esq., chairman of the Republican town committee.

Contract for digging drain in West Main road awarded. Proposals for constructing the drain in the West Main road were received from six different persons; the one presented by Melville Bull was not received until after the special meeting of the Town Council held on Wednesday afternoon and consequently was not in for consideration with the others. The proposals were: One from James Corrigan, for \$825.32; from Joseph T. Cotton, for \$1200.00; from James E. Branan, for \$1200; from Melville Bull, for \$1165; from Morgan Barry, for \$1160; from Charles S. Brown, for \$1737.50.

The proposal of James Corrigan for constructing a drain in the West Main road, from William Bailey's gate to Stewart's bridge, a distance of 338 feet, was accepted at the meeting of the Town Council held on Wednesday, and a contract has been entered into between the Town Council and said Corrigan to build said drain. Bond was required of the contractor in sum of \$500 with Michael F. Shea, of Newport, as surety, and William E. Bent, was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Edward Jewett, of Cambridgeport, are the guests of Mrs. Edward Cory.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pierce with their daughter Eleanor were the guests of Mrs. A. P. White on Sunday.

Edward Bennett, brother of Rodney E. Bennett, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, of Cambridgeport, are the guests of Mrs. Edward Cory.

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Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

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